

# HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

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HONOLULU, HAWAII, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1911.

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## POPE GRADUALLY WASTING AWAY; RAMPOLLA PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

ROME, Italy, Sept. 16.—Pius X. is slowly recovering from the effects of his last serious illness and his doctors hope that a careful diet, with plenty of open air exercise, may contribute to strengthen his constitution. Naturally enough the pope's convalescence will be long—so long, in fact, that for many months to come, perhaps a year, great precautions will have to be taken in order to ward away a fresh attack of gout.

Practically the entire time that the pope has to live will constitute one long effort to prolong his life. The last attack of gout has been longer and more painful than the preceding ones and it developed after throat trouble complicated with extreme weakness of the heart. There is no doubt that considerable apprehension was felt that the gout would attack the internal organs and prove fatal, and the danger of such an eventuality is by no means excluded. It is a well known fact that the slightest causes, such as cold, changes of weather, excitement, worry or errors in diet, may bring on a relapse, and as the pope is and will for some time be weak, it may not be possible for his doctors to ward off a crisis.

### Not Out of Danger.

Prof. Marchiatava, the pope's consulting physician and one of the most prominent doctors in Italy, recently declared that Pius X. may live another year, but he admitted that he may die at any moment. "He is an old man," the professor said, "and he is gradually wasting away. Until recently his wonderful powers of resistance enabled him to overcome illness, but he does not now cling to life. He trusts

Providence and not his doctors, and he is fully prepared to die. As a result he is a passive patient and he does not help himself to get well. A second attack of gout may hasten the end."

The seriousness of the pope's condition is fully realized at the Vatican and the pope himself is aware that he is not destined to live long. He passively follows his doctors' advice, drives daily to the Vatican gardens, follows a regular diet and only grants audiences to cardinals and bishops. He has not received a single layman in audience since his last illness and for some time to come there will be no collective audiences of pilgrims.

### Talk of a Successor.

Possibly Pius X. may live another year, but it is doubtful. Under such circumstances, since the possibility of a conclave in the near future is not excluded, it is quite natural that the question of the pope's successor should be kept open and that the name of his most likely successor, Cardinal Rampolla—"the future pope," as he is commonly called—should be frequently and insistently repeated. If a conclave is held in the near future before the number of the sacred colleges is increased there is hardly any doubt that Cardinal Rampolla will be elected pope. Eight years ago Cardinal Rampolla got thirty out of the sixty-two votes almost as soon as the conclave was opened, and he would have certainly secured the remaining twelve votes necessary for his election—two-thirds of the votes available—had not

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## THE NATIVES OF NEW ZEALAND NOW REPORTED TO BE DYING OUT

Not so long ago it was common to see the Maories pointed out as a growing instead of a dying race among the Polynesians. But it would now appear, from the remorseless evidence of the census takers, that the aborigine of New Zealand is fast passing. Macaulay's New Zealander, who will sketch the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London bridge, is going to be an artist of haole lineage from the southern dominion.

The reports of some of the enumerators engaged in connection with the taking of the Maori census do not appear to bear out optimistic views as to the present position of the native race, says a Wellington paper. For instance, of Hekiang South, the enumerator says: "I regret I cannot report any improvement in the industriousness of the Maoris."

The sub-enumerator for the Kawhia County says: "I found no sickness except at Taharoa kaingas, where there is a considerable amount at the present time, ten persons having died within the last three months. These settlements own several tohungas, who, in my opinion, help very much toward making up the death-roll. Generally speaking, the natives appear to be very indolent, not caring to go far from their kaingas to seek work. I found very few who appeared to be

making any effort to better their social conditions."

### Dying Fast.

"The natives are living in the same state, and dying at the same rate, or probably faster," reports the enumerator for Tauranga, Rotorua, Taupo, Whakatane and Opotiki. He advises that competent persons be sent among the Maoris to advise them on sanitary matters. "There is," he adds, "no doubt in my mind that the fever (which was the cause of so many deaths) was caused by bad drinking water, and there is no doubt also that the cause has not been removed, and that the epidemic will break out again shortly and take off another twenty or thirty of them, and the others will look on in the same hopeless way and wonder why. The same kind of thing is happening periodically in every kianga in the district. The high death rate among infants and children might also be obviated to a considerable extent by teaching the Maori mothers how to care for their children. The race is dying, and all that can be done now is to make things as easy as possible for them by seeing that they should not suffer from actual hardship and starvation. They should not be allowed to waste all their substance,

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## J. P. MORGAN IS NOT AFRAID

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The World this afternoon printed the following dispatch from Washington: J. P. Morgan, who is here on private business, said today:

"I am not apprehensive as to business conditions. Physically, the country is all right. The present attitude of the attorney-general toward the larger business interests makes for uncertainty and has made the country apprehensive.

"This apprehension is not confined to officers and members of great aggregations of capital, but to business men generally, whether their interests are with or against the big corpora-

## ST. FRANCIS SOLD FOR \$5,000,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The financial American today prints the following: "Mail advices from the central news of London state that the Ritz Hotels Development company of London has made a successful bid for the St. Francis hotel of San Francisco, the purchase price being said to be \$5,000,000 with an additional \$1,500,000 for certain extensions be carried out. In due course a separate company will be floated to work the St. Francis hotel."

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tions or simply associated with them. The condition is a psychological one."



BEEKMAN WINTHROP.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

## QUESTIONINGS

By E. V. WILCOX.

From the morning of childhood's first glimmer of light  
When the senses began to awake,  
I have opened the doors I found closed in my path,  
And have looked into closets and caves.  
Oh, but why are the mysteries hidden away,  
And the keys so completely concealed?  
I am told I am naught but a bundle of sin  
Wrapped in delicate bands of restraint.

We are fed from the first on the promise of truth.  
We must wait for our strength to mature.  
Is the truth of the world but a hideous thing,  
Which the strongest alone can endure?  
Oh, the good little boy never questions the rod,  
Never asks why his path is prescribed,  
And the fat little man who has grabbed all he can  
Feels quite sure of the beautiful plan.

It is queer how a few extra pounds of soft fat  
Held in place by a buckle and belt,  
How a few extra shekels and bonds in a vault,  
How a cushion and soft easy chair,  
How the soul of the barley and fumes of the weed  
Make the world all perfection and bliss.  
A superior smile and a curl of the lips  
Seem to say there is nothing amiss.

But the man who is caught in the whirl of the wheel,  
Who is used for some end not his own,  
Who has harvested thorns with the withering blooms,  
Who is playing the gam with his blood,  
Will question the riddle of all that he sees,  
Will force the sealed lips of the dumb  
Will bring all the monarchs of earth to their knees,  
And the answer must have the true ring.

## NEW LIQUOR LEGISLATION UNDER DISCUSSION IN FIJI

Fiji had under consideration, when the last mail left Suva, an amendment of its liquor law. An insight into some of its major provisions may be had from an unfavorable criticism of the bill in the Western Pacific Herald, which is in part as follows:

"The bill to be presented at the next meeting of the legislative council, having for its object the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, is not calculated, in its present form, to earn the plaudits of either the moderate drinker or the vendor of liquor. It may also be condemned by the teetotal extremist as a matter of course, because, from his point of view, the restrictions are not sufficiently stringent. In like manner we may ignore the opinions of the habitual drunkard, for he also is likely to be unduly biased, but, unfortunately, in the wrong direction."

"The bill under consideration proposes to prevent the opening of hotels until 8 a. m. and to close them at 10 p. m. This, we think, would be a hardship in many respects. If it is admitted that a law-abiding citizen is entitled to partake of alcoholic liquor as a refreshment, why should a seafaring man, who usually leaves the port before 8 a. m., be debarred from indulging a legitimate desire for such refreshment? And why should the employee in a business opening at 8 a. m. be debarred from enjoying his morn-

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## BRITISH STATESMAN BELIEVES STRIKES HAVE HAD THEIR DAY

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—John W. Guillard, M. P., junior lord of the British treasury and Scottish liberal whip, is in Chicago today. He had many things to say. Some of them he told a reporter for the Daily News. Others he sidestepped and may touch upon when he speaks before the Chicago Sunday Evening Club tomorrow night. In a rapid-fire interview he voiced a drastic scoring of the modern day labor strike—suggested by the big walkout of Illinois Central and Hariman lines' shopmen today—took a rap at unscrupulous politics and dodged a discussion of the Italian-Turkish embargo.

"Railway strikes and all other labor difficulties that result in a general walkout are a relic of barbarism," he said emphatically. "A strike is the most primitive method of settling an industrial dispute. The time is near at hand when strikes will be unknown."

### Calls Big Stick Deplorable.

"The railway strike which was called today is deplorable," he added. "The strike is the big problem that all countries are facing today."

"There is little excuse for a strike if the 'square deal' attitude of employer to workman would be assumed. Master refusing to meet employee will soon be a thing of the past. I believe in giving the workman a chance. The plan, proved successful by Lord George in my country during the great railway strike, I am convinced, is typical of the future method of coping with similar problems. Arbitration councils operating under the eye of the country's government will soon be the

court of high appeal. Then strikes will be a thing of the past. Amicable settlement of all problems by boards of arbitration will supplant the system now in vogue here and in many other countries."

### Raps American Politics.

From the subject of labor the English politician switched, after a question, to that of American politics.

"It is far from my purpose to malign the American system of politics," he began, "but from what I hear of all the corruption and graft in your nation I am forced to believe that there is something radically different here than in my country. We never have graft inquiries in England. Our methods of sounding public opinion seem to eliminate these. Much more attention in elections is paid to the opinion of the masses in England than here, and as a consequence there is less fault to find with the men in office."

### Talks of Canada Reciprocity.

"Canadian reciprocity?" was suggested.

"I happened to be in Canada at the time the vote was taken and found two main trends of sentiment which prompted the outcome of the election," he said. "The one was the idea which Canadians hold that Canadian tariff reciprocity would result in the influx of American trusts in Canadian industries. The other was an apparent sentiment of loyalty which the voters seemed to feel when they turned down the treaty. Behind this latter undoubtedly was the inherent fear of annexation. Just what the sentiment in England was at the time of the election I am unable to say, I was absent."

## DIRECTIONS FOR BUILDING A CITY HOW CIVIC EXPERTS WOULD DO IT

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Richard P. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic Association of Washington, speaking on the subject of "city planning" before the International Municipal Congress here today, said in part:

"City planning, called by the English town planning, as it is now beginning to be popularly considered,

means, briefly, city making according to definitely determined plans, made so far as possible, long in advance of the actual operations and execution. Just as most houses, offices and manufacturing plants are erected according to the draughtsman's drawings and the builder's estimates, so would city planning provide for the growth and the development of the city or town.

"The illustration is just as applicable for the city that is to be made over or replanned as for the building that is to be reconstructed. In both latter instances, however, the problems are of more difficult solution. Function of Civic Organizations. "I urge that the commercial organi-

### Procedure Slow.

"The procedure for the complete carrying out of a city plan must of necessity be a slow one. The steps to be taken for a plan embrace a study of the subject, followed by the awakening of a popular demand for the plan, and the formation of a city plan commission.

"Thus far the next natural step is

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## ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE BELLICOSE NATIONS COMPARED

Italy's standing army in 1910-1911 numbered approximately 225,000 men and 14,000 officers, but a far greater number could be put in the field in case of necessity. The Italian navy consists in vessels commissioned, built or building, of fifteen battlehips, nine armored cruisers, 17 unarmored cruisers and gun vessels, 36 destroyers, an equal number of first-class torpedo boats, and 22 submarines.

In the naval force there are about 31,000 men. Seamen for the fleet are recruited by conscription and all men following the sea-faring life of twenty years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. The navy is administered by the ministers of marine who are responsible to parliament and there are three navy districts each administered by flag officers. As a whole the Italian navy is generally ranked fifth among nations.

Naval lists show that Turkey has a fighting strength of nine coast defense ironclads, five protected cruisers, six torpedo vessels, one gunboat, 21 torpedo boat destroyers, 27 torpedo boats and 2 submarines. As compared with the greater nations this array is a negligible quantity. There are 31,000 officers as against 9900 marines. English and American officers play an important part in Turkish naval affairs.

The Ottoman army as a result of the revolution which resulted in victory for the young Turks is now in process of reorganization but a military council has been called into existence and a great deal of modern equipment has been purchased.

The Empire is divided into seven army corps districts and there are two independent divisions at Medina and Tripoli respectively. The total fighting strength is close to a million men and by the existing recruiting laws all are liable to military service.